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BRITISH COLUMBIA

**BC STATS**

Ministry of Management Services

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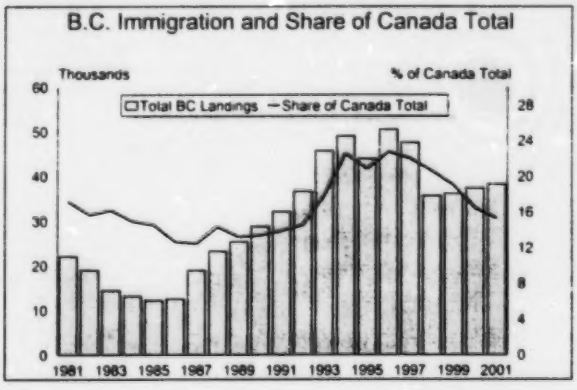
# Immigration Highlights – First Quarter 2002

***B.C. immigration remains stable during the first quarter of 2002 . . .***

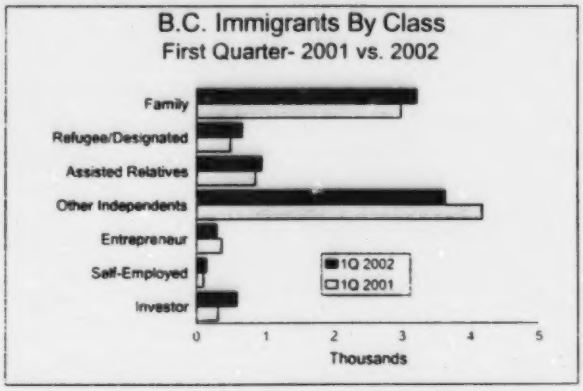
Total immigrant landings in B.C. during the first quarter of 2002 were 9,476 persons. This number is similar to the 9,388 persons landed during the first quarter of 2001. However, B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigrants shows a continuing trend of decline from 16.1% to 15.5% between the two periods.

Total landings for Canada were 61,305 persons, a increase of a half per cent from the 58,433 persons recorded during the same period of 2001. B.C. is the third most popular destination for immigrants. During the first quarter of 2002, Ontario received the greatest number of immigrants at 36,082, with Quebec second at 9,696 immigrants.




***Skilled workers and sponsored family members formed the majority of immigrants . . .***

Family reunification and filling labour market needs have always been major themes in Canadian immigration policy. As a result, immigrants admitted under the Family, Assisted Relatives, and Other Independents classes have dominated the other classes of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia. Of all landings to B.C. during the first quarter of 2002, 38% were in the Assisted Relatives or Other Independents Classes, and 34% were in the Family Class. The number of immigrants admitted under the skilled worker classes shows a decline when compared to the first quarter of last year.




***B.C. is the favoured destination for business immigrants . . .***

B.C. tends to receive a relatively higher share of immigrants in the business classes. During the first quarter of 2002, B.C. attracted 23.6% of all entrepreneur immigrants and 42.8% of all investor immigrants that came to Canada. The number of investor immigrants was 582 persons, a significant increase from the 322 persons recorded in the first quarter of last year.

***B.C. receives a relatively lower number of refugee immigrants . . .***

Compared to other provinces, B.C. receives a much lower share of refugees and immigrants in the designated classes.

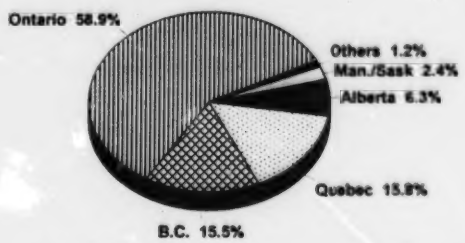
During the first quarter of 2002, B.C. received a total of 653 refugees. This represents less than 7.9% of the total for Canada, which is a disproportionally lower share when compared to the overall immigrant share of 15.5%.

### *Asia is still the leading source . . .*

Asian immigrants represented 76.1% of all landings in B.C. During the first quarter of 2002, the top five source countries of immigrants to B.C. were all in Asia. China Mainland, the leading source country of immigrants to B.C., was also the source of most immigrants in the Investor Class and skilled worker classes. India, the second top source, accounted for the majority of family immigrants. South Korea was the major source of Entrepreneur immigrants to B.C. during the period. Among the top twenty immigrant sources to the province, Afghanistan and Iran are the major sources of refugees and designated immigrants.

Immigrants By Province of Destination

First Quarter 2002




### *Most immigrants settled in the Greater Vancouver Area . . .*

Eighty-two per cent of immigrants who landed in B.C. during the first quarter of 2002 reported an intended destination within the Greater Vancouver area. A relatively higher proportion of immigrants from non-Asian countries settled outside the Greater Vancouver area.

## Previously Released Feature Articles

| | |
|---|---|
| *Feb 2002* | *Refugee Immigrants to British Columbia* |
| *Dec 2001* | *Federal Immigration Plan for 2002* |
| *Sep 2001* | *Immigrants from South Korea* |
| *Jun 2001* | *Immigrants from India* |
| *Feb 2001* | *Welfare Benefits and Recent B.C. Immigrants (IMDB Series)* |
| *Dec 2000* | *Mother Tongue of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia* |
| *Sep 2000* | *Occupations of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia* |
| *Jun 2000* | *Recent Change in British Columbia Immigration Levels (An Update)* |
| *Feb 2000* | *Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants (continued)* |
| *Nov 1999* | *Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants* |
| *Aug 1999* | *Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants (continued)* |
| *Jun 1999* | *Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants* |
| *Feb 1999* | *Immigrants to B.C. from China-Mainland* |
| *Oct 1998* | *Interprovincial Mobility of Immigrants* |
| *Jul 1998* | *Foreign Students Studying in British Columbia* |
| *Apr 1998* | *B.C. Immigrant Population, Ethnicity, and Language* |
| *Jan 1998* | *A Tale of Three Immigrant Cities* |
| *Oct 1997* | *Immigration from APEC Members* |
| *Jul 1997* | *Immigration from Hong Kong After the 1997 Handover* |
| *Apr 1997* | *Proposed New Immigrant Investor Program* |
| *Jan 1997* | *English Language of Recent Immigrants* |

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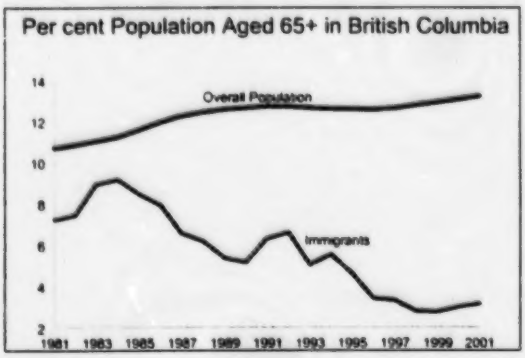
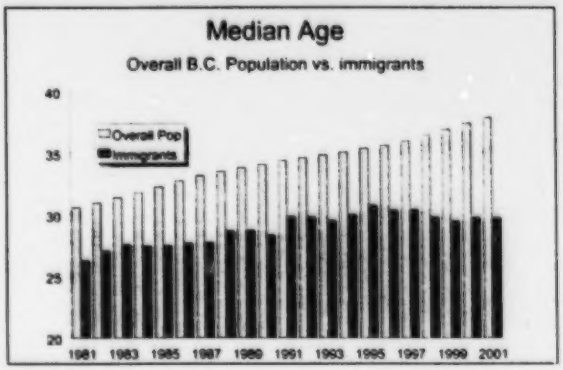
***"Immigrants now account for more than 70 per cent of all labour force growth" said the Honourable Elinor Caplan, Ex-Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, in the report "The Immigration Plan for 2002".***

One of the major themes in Canada's immigration policy has been bringing in people with skills and ideas to promote economic growth and productivity. With the Canadian population continuing to age and fertility remaining low, immigrants not only make up for short term domestic skill shortages but also help maintain labour force expansion in the country. Relative to the overall Canadian population, immigrants tend to be younger. A majority of immigrants who arrived each year were of working age.

In 2001, 13.2 per cent of the population of British Columbia was aged 65 and over, making B.C. the province that had the fifth highest proportion of seniors (defined as people aged 65+). Also, B.C.'s population has a median age of 37.9 years. Two decades ago the B.C. population was younger, having only 10.7 per cent over the age of 65 and a median age of 30.6 years.




On the other hand, fewer immigrants who arrived in the province were seniors. Historically, the median age of immigrants at time of landing has always been younger than the overall population. In 2001, the median age of immigrants arriving in B.C. was 29.8 years, approximately 8.2 years younger than the overall population.




One economic implication of an aging population is the shrinking labour force as more and more people retire. A reduced labour force may lower total output and create higher elderly dependency, a measure of the ratio of seniors to the population of working age between 18 and 64. Elderly are generally dependent on contributions from the work force for maintaining various services and support including income assistance, pension plans, and health care, etc.

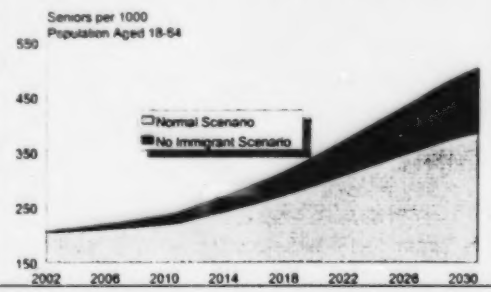
The younger age profile of immigrants helps to lower the elderly dependency ratio in the province. By having a supply of younger population through immigration, the ratio of seniors population to the population in the work force would be lower. Currently, the elderly dependency ratio in B.C. is about 0.203, which could be interpreted as 203 seniors for every 1,000 people of working age.

A study of the population projections of B.C. indicates that elderly dependency will continue to go up from 0.203 in 2001 to about 0.385 in 2031. In other words, there will be close to a 90 per cent increase in the number of seniors relative to those of working age. The population projections in this study assumed conservative levels of immigration to the province each year. These immigration levels were projected based on the assumptions that the federal government will adhere to its announced immigration policy of maintaining annual immigration at approximately one per cent of Canada's population, and that B.C. will continue to receive a

similar share of immigrants as observed in the past.

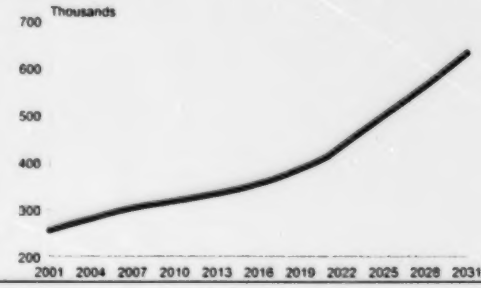
Based on this forecast, a simulation could also be used to estimate, other things being equal, the effect on future elderly dependency if there were no immigrants coming to B.C. If between 2001 and 2031 there were no new immigrants then future elderly dependency would be much higher due to the reduction of working age. Under this "no immigrant" scenario, elderly dependency would reach 0.502 in year 2031, as opposed to 0.385 if immigrants continue to settle in B.C. This simulation estimates an extra 117 seniors (or 30 per cent more) to be supported by every 1,000 persons of working age in the year 2031.

B.C. Elderly Dependency Projections




Elderly dependency will become more of a challenging issue when the baby boomers enter the post 65 age groups. The number of people in the much older age groups will be increasing sharply over the next few decades. In thirty years, the number of people aged 75 and older is projected to be more than 630,000 compared to the current level of 250,000. The older seniors, such as those in the 75 plus age group, put a much heavier demand on heath care and other specialized services, when compared to those in the 65-74 age group. Hence, a steadily growing labour force may be necessary in order to match these ever increasing demands.

B.C. Projected Population Aged 75+




It is evident that immigration plays a significant role in shaping the demographic structure of our population. Immigrants are likely to be an important source of labour force growth in the future. As a result, immigration policy and its implications will become an even important factor in program and policy planning at all levels of government.

It is important to note that the above discussions address only one of the many aspects of immigration. There are many studies that have examined immigration from a cost and benefit perspective considering many social, economic, environmental and demographic issues. This article only points out some possible implications on the elderly dependency rate as a result of immigration. There are other factors that may affect the economic benefits achieved through immigration. For example, while immigrants tend to help lower the overall elderly dependency they generally have a lower labour force participation rate. Studies have shown that, whereas settled immigrants have very similar labour force and income characteristics to the Canadian-born population, newly arrived immigrants usually exhibited a higher unemployment rate and earned lower incomes. These observations together with the costs associated with the immigrant settlement programs may act as discounting factors in the overall analyses of immigrants' contribution to the elderly dependency rate issue.

# B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
January to March, 2002
Total Landings: 9,476 Persons

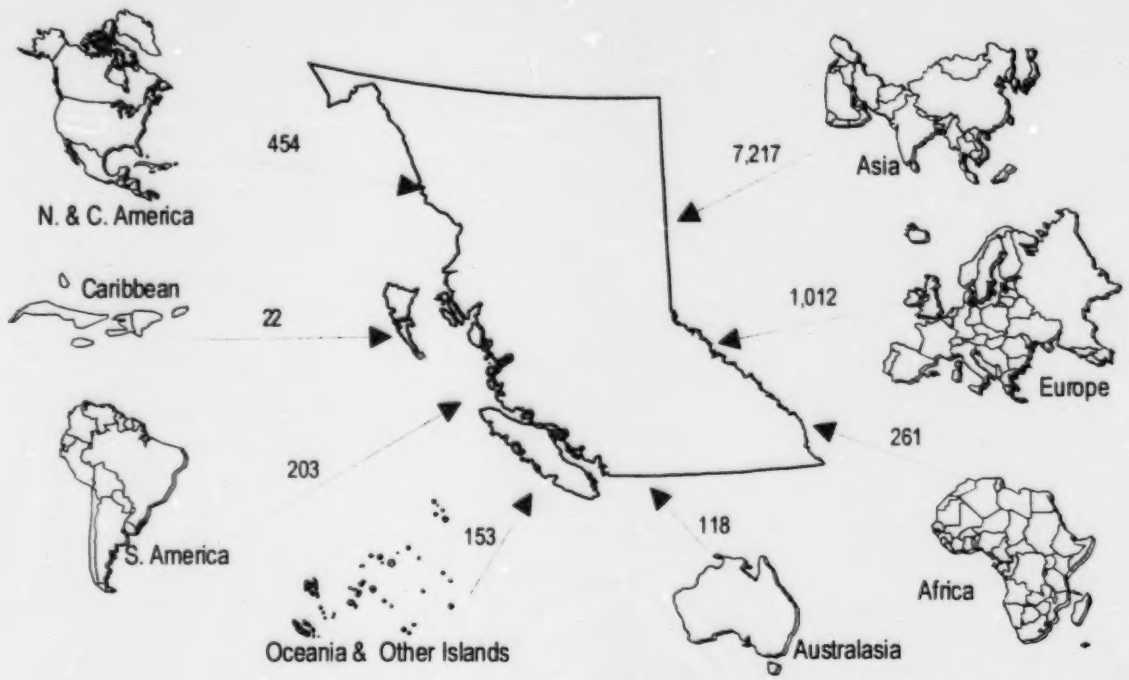



Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - January to March, 2002

| SOURCE | Vancouver Area | Rest of B.C. * | Total B.C. | Canada | B.C. as a % of Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | 807 | 205 | 1,012 | 10,301 | 9.8% |
| **Africa** | 228 | 33 | 261 | 5,287 | 4.9% |
| **Asia** | 6,096 | 1,121 | 7,217 | 38,225 | 18.9% |
| **China-Mainland** | 2,248 | 144 | 2,392 | 9,769 | 24.5% |
| **India** | 869 | 587 | 1,456 | 7,299 | 19.9% |
| **Taiwan** | 554 | 52 | 606 | 945 | 64.1% |
| **Hong Kong** | 132 | 17 | 149 | 441 | 33.8% |
| **Australasia** | 91 | 27 | 118 | 406 | 29.1% |
| **N & C America** | 319 | 135 | 454 | 2,522 | 18.0% |
| **U.S.A.** | 206 | 116 | 322 | 1,575 | 20.4% |
| **Caribbean** | 17 | 5 | 22 | 1,860 | 1.2% |
| **South America** | 170 | 33 | 203 | 2,307 | 8.8% |
| **Oceania** | 91 | 62 | 153 | 260 | 58.8% |
| **Not Stated** | 34 | 2 | 36 | 137 | 26.3% |
| **All Areas** | **7,853** | **1,623** | **9,476** | **61,305** | **15.5%** |

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

*Source:* *BC STATS,*
*Date:* *June, 2002*

*Data Provided By:*
*Citizenship and Immigration Canada*

# Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

## - British Columbia -

| Year / Quarter | Social & Humanitarian | | | Economic | | | | | | | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family | Refugee & Designated | Total | Assisted Relatives | Other Independents | Entre-preneurs | Self Employed | Investor | Total | Retired | |
| 1988 | 7,587 | 2,409 | 9,996 | 1,444 | 6,661 | 2,966 | 286 | 514 | 11,871 | 1,244 | 23,111 |
| 1989 | 8,496 | 2,617 | 11,113 | 1,594 | 6,745 | 3,193 | 288 | 952 | 12,772 | 1,386 | 25,271 |
| 1990 | 10,556 | 2,617 | 13,173 | 2,222 | 6,247 | 3,559 | 430 | 2,011 | 14,469 | 1,454 | 29,096 |
| 1991 | 12,685 | 3,249 | 15,934 | 2,149 | 6,230 | 2,913 | 328 | 2,785 | 14,405 | 1,957 | 32,296 |
| 1992 | 15,096 | 2,992 | 18,088 | 2,436 | 4,891 | 3,965 | 480 | 4,527 | 16,299 | 2,603 | 36,990 |
| 1993 | 18,435 | 1,489 | 19,924 | 3,377 | 7,273 | 4,072 | 674 | 6,867 | 22,263 | 3,735 | 45,922 |
| 1994 | 17,496 | 1,544 | 19,040 | 5,985 | 9,042 | 4,172 | 744 | 6,292 | 26,235 | 3,820 | 49,095 |
| 1995 | 15,310 | 1,991 | 17,301 | 7,827 | 11,801 | 3,509 | 956 | 3,038 | 27,131 | 159 | 44,591 |
| 1996 | 14,279 | 3,047 | 17,326 | 8,545 | 16,811 | 4,231 | 1,563 | 3,446 | 34,596 | 107 | 52,029 |
| 1997 | 12,881 | 2,459 | 15,340 | 7,198 | 18,453 | 3,335 | 1,249 | 2,255 | 32,490 | 18 | 47,848 |
| 1998 | 11,051 | 2,346 | 13,397 | 3,791 | 14,532 | 1,916 | 744 | 1,599 | 22,582 | - | 35,979 |
| 1999 | 10,985 | 1,995 | 12,980 | 3,217 | 15,870 | 1,858 | 658 | 1,499 | 23,102 | 9 | 36,091 |
| 2000 | 10,971 | 2,644 | 13,615 | 3,220 | 16,784 | 1,759 | 629 | 1,376 | 23,768 | - | 37,383 |
| 2001 | 11,721 | 2,216 | 13,937 | 3,585 | 17,048 | 1,607 | 441 | 1,664 | 24,345 | - | 38,282 |
| 2001/1 | 3,029 | 490 | 3,519 | 855 | 4,219 | 367 | 106 | 322 | 5,869 | - | 9,388 |
| 2002/1 | 3,225 | 653 | 3,878 | 941 | 3,638 | 290 | 147 | 582 | 5,598 | - | 9,476 |

## - Canada -

| Year / Quarter | Social & Humanitarian | | | Economic | | | | | | | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family | Refugee & Designated | Total | Assisted Relatives | Other Independents | Entre-preneurs | Self Employed | Investor | Total | Retired | |
| 1988 | 51,165 | 26,737 | 77,902 | 15,507 | 49,848 | 11,360 | 2,690 | 1,024 | 80,429 | 3,171 | 161,502 |
| 1989 | 60,631 | 36,857 | 97,488 | 21,436 | 51,495 | 12,941 | 2,304 | 2,271 | 90,447 | 3,568 | 191,503 |
| 1990 | 74,069 | 40,233 | 114,302 | 25,595 | 54,280 | 12,392 | 1,980 | 4,251 | 98,498 | 3,602 | 216,402 |
| 1991 | 86,894 | 54,053 | 140,947 | 22,309 | 48,072 | 9,965 | 1,958 | 5,252 | 87,556 | 4,247 | 232,750 |
| 1992 | 100,668 | 52,350 | 153,018 | 20,030 | 47,837 | 15,873 | 2,820 | 9,695 | 96,255 | 5,543 | 254,816 |
| 1993 | 112,581 | 30,631 | 143,212 | 23,028 | 50,017 | 16,706 | 3,391 | 12,625 | 105,767 | 7,750 | 256,729 |
| 1994 | 94,093 | 20,455 | 114,548 | 27,500 | 47,471 | 14,193 | 2,744 | 10,481 | 102,389 | 7,437 | 224,374 |
| 1995 | 77,325 | 28,544 | 105,869 | 29,322 | 57,921 | 11,432 | 2,854 | 5,164 | 106,693 | 304 | 212,866 |
| 1996 | 68,296 | 32,192 | 100,488 | 28,880 | 74,075 | 11,909 | 4,375 | 6,176 | 125,415 | 147 | 226,050 |
| 1997 | 59,892 | 27,662 | 87,554 | 25,490 | 83,013 | 10,406 | 3,927 | 5,593 | 128,429 | 46 | 216,029 |
| 1998 | 50,799 | 25,375 | 76,174 | 14,960 | 69,254 | 6,617 | 2,625 | 4,534 | 97,990 | 8 | 174,172 |
| 1999 | 55,248 | 25,415 | 80,663 | 14,780 | 81,456 | 6,155 | 2,595 | 4,265 | 109,251 | 9 | 189,923 |
| 2000 | 60,541 | 30,532 | 91,073 | 18,402 | 104,178 | 6,178 | 2,530 | 4,952 | 136,240 | - | 227,313 |
| 2001 | 66,652 | 28,106 | 94,758 | 21,672 | 119,355 | 6,095 | 2,154 | 6,332 | 155,608 | - | 250,366 |
| 2001/1 | 15,797 | 7,321 | 23,118 | 4,715 | 27,399 | 1,254 | 469 | 1,478 | 35,315 | - | 58,433 |
| 2002/1 | 17,094 | 8,248 | 25,342 | 5,271 | 27,602 | 1,227 | 502 | 1,361 | 35,963 | - | 61,305 |

## British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

| Year / Quarter | Social & Humanitarian | | | Economic | | | | | | | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family | Refugee & Designated | Total | Assisted Relatives | Other Independents | Entre-preneurs | Self Employed | Investor | Total | Retired | |
| 1988 | 14.8% | 9.0% | 12.8% | 9.3% | 13.4% | 26.1% | 10.6% | 50.2% | 14.8% | 39.2% | 14.3% |
| 1989 | 14.0% | 7.1% | 11.4% | 7.4% | 13.1% | 24.7% | 12.5% | 41.9% | 14.1% | 38.8% | 13.2% |
| 1990 | 14.3% | 6.5% | 11.5% | 8.7% | 11.5% | 28.7% | 21.7% | 47.3% | 14.7% | 40.4% | 13.4% |
| 1991 | 14.6% | 6.0% | 11.3% | 9.6% | 13.0% | 29.2% | 16.8% | 53.0% | 16.5% | 46.1% | 13.9% |
| 1992 | 15.0% | 5.7% | 11.8% | 12.2% | 10.2% | 25.0% | 17.0% | 46.7% | 16.9% | 47.0% | 14.5% |
| 1993 | 16.4% | 4.9% | 13.9% | 14.7% | 14.5% | 24.4% | 19.9% | 54.4% | 21.0% | 48.2% | 17.9% |
| 1994 | 18.6% | 7.5% | 16.6% | 21.8% | 19.0% | 29.4% | 27.1% | 60.0% | 25.6% | 51.4% | 21.9% |
| 1995 | 19.8% | 7.0% | 16.3% | 26.7% | 20.4% | 30.7% | 33.5% | 58.8% | 25.4% | 52.3% | 20.9% |
| 1996 | 20.9% | 9.5% | 17.2% | 29.6% | 22.7% | 35.5% | 35.7% | 55.8% | 27.6% | 72.8% | 23.0% |
| 1997 | 21.5% | 8.9% | 17.5% | 28.2% | 22.2% | 32.0% | 31.8% | 40.3% | 25.3% | 39.1% | 22.1% |
| 1998 | 21.8% | 9.2% | 17.6% | 25.3% | 21.0% | 29.0% | 28.3% | 35.3% | 23.0% | - | 20.7% |
| 1999 | 19.9% | 7.8% | 16.1% | 21.8% | 19.5% | 30.2% | 25.4% | 35.1% | 21.1% | 100.0% | 19.0% |
| 2000 | 18.1% | 8.7% | 14.9% | 17.5% | 16.1% | 28.5% | 24.9% | 27.8% | 17.4% | - | 16.4% |
| 2001 | 17.6% | 7.9% | 14.7% | 16.5% | 14.3% | 26.4% | 20.5% | 26.3% | 15.6% | - | 15.3% |
| 2001/1 | 19.2% | 6.7% | 15.2% | 18.1% | 15.4% | 29.3% | 22.6% | 21.8% | 16.6% | - | 16.1% |
| 2002/1 | 18.9% | 7.9% | 15.3% | 17.9% | 13.2% | 23.6% | 29.3% | 42.8% | 15.6% | - | 15.5% |

*Source:* *BC STATS,*
*Date:* *June, 2002*

*Data Provided By:*
*Citizenship and Immigration Canada*

# Immigration by Destination by Class
## January - March, 2002

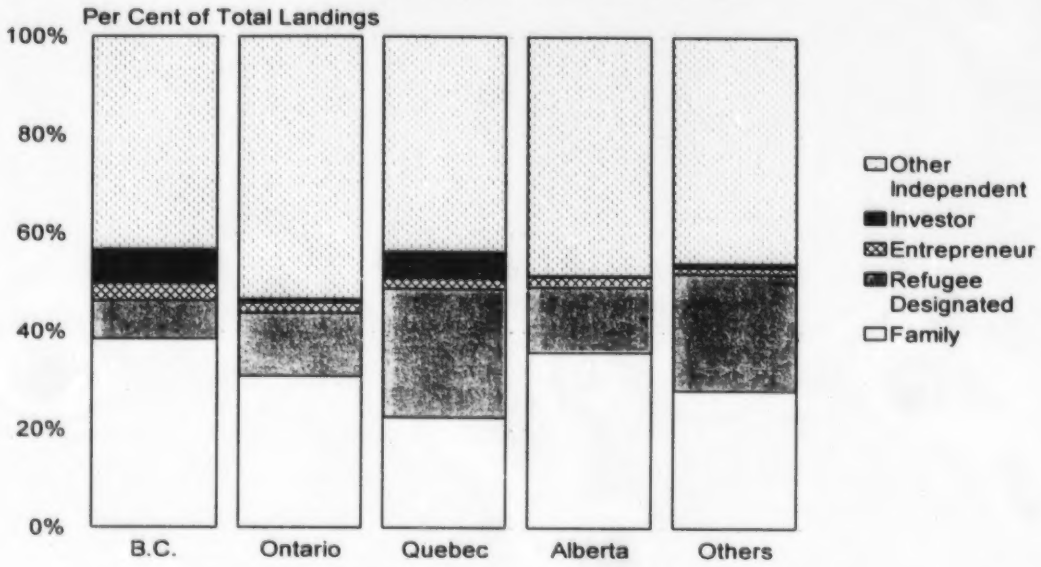



Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

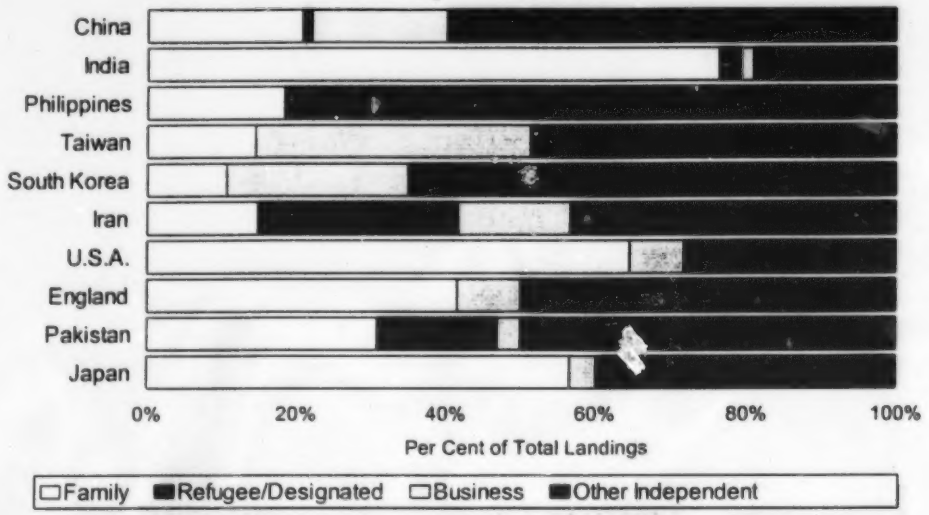
| | Social & Humanitarian | | | Economic | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Family | Refugee & Designated | Total | Assisted Relatives | Other Independents | Entre-preneurs | Self Employed | Investor | Total | Grand Total |
| **2001** | | | | | | | | | | |
| NFLD | 77 | 156 | 233 | 17 | 137 | 3 | - | - | 157 | 390 |
| P.E.I. | 35 | 50 | 85 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 49 | 134 |
| N.S. | 441 | 267 | 708 | 132 | 611 | 187 | 41 | 32 | 1,003 | 1,711 |
| N.B. | 197 | 231 | 428 | 32 | 308 | 8 | 3 | 23 | 374 | 802 |
| Que | 8,466 | 7,175 | 15,641 | 608 | 16,712 | 866 | 306 | 3,360 | 21,852 | 37,493 |
| Ont | 39,011 | 14,375 | 53,386 | 15,438 | 74,572 | 3,037 | 935 | 1,150 | 95,132 | 148,518 |
| Man | 1,092 | 1,161 | 2,253 | 251 | 1,940 | 39 | 87 | 4 | 2,321 | 4,574 |
| Sask | 402 | 595 | 997 | 84 | 532 | 16 | 24 | 50 | 706 | 1,703 |
| Alta | 4,947 | 1,876 | 6,823 | 1,508 | 7,385 | 328 | 296 | 42 | 9,559 | 16,382 |
| B.C. | 75 | 1 | 76 | 11 | 66 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 84 | 160 |
| Territories | 11,721 | 2,216 | 13,937 | 3,585 | 17,048 | 1,607 | 441 | 1,664 | 24,345 | 38,282 |
| Not Stated | 188 | 3 | 191 | - | 22 | - | 4 | - | 26 | 217 |
| Canada | 66,652 | 28,106 | 94,758 | 21,672 | 119,355 | 6,095 | 2,154 | 6,332 | 155,608 | 250,366 |
| **2002 First Quarter** | | | | | | | | | | |
| NFLD | 10 | 30 | 40 | - | 64 | - | 1 | - | 65 | 105 |
| P.E.I. | 14 | 10 | 24 | 1 | 4 | - | 3 | - | 8 | 32 |
| N.S. | 113 | 42 | 155 | 17 | 144 | 24 | 16 | 7 | 208 | 363 |
| N.B. | 66 | 24 | 90 | 4 | 64 | - | - | 10 | 78 | 168 |
| Que | 2,137 | 2,493 | 4,630 | 147 | 4,155 | 187 | 56 | 521 | 5,066 | 9,696 |
| Ont | 9,921 | 4,161 | 14,082 | 3,727 | 17,198 | 653 | 189 | 233 | 22,000 | 36,082 |
| Man | 216 | 201 | 417 | 73 | 513 | - | 22 | - | 608 | 1,025 |
| Sask | 121 | 165 | 286 | 15 | 118 | - | 14 | 1 | 148 | 434 |
| Alta | 1,249 | 465 | 1,714 | 339 | 1,692 | 73 | 54 | 7 | 2,165 | 3,879 |
| B.C. | 3,225 | 653 | 3,878 | 941 | 3,638 | 290 | 147 | 582 | 5,598 | 9,476 |
| Territories | 12 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 7 | - | - | - | 10 | 25 |
| Not Stated | 10 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | 9 | 20 |
| Canada | 17,094 | 8,248 | 25,342 | 5,271 | 27,602 | 1,227 | 502 | 1,361 | 35,963 | 61,305 |

*Source:* *BC STATS,*
*Date:* *June, 2002*

*Data Provided By:*
*Citizenship and Immigration Canada*

# B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source by Class

## January - March, 2002




## Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, January to March, 2002

| | Social & Humanitarian | | | Economic | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Family | Refugee & Designated | Total | Assisted Relatives | Other Independents | Entre-preneurs | Self Employed | Investor | Total | Grand Total |
| **World Area** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe | 341 | 91 | 432 | 84 | 426 | 30 | 36 | 4 | 580 | 1,012 |
| Africa | 54 | 69 | 123 | 28 | 94 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 138 | 261 |
| Asia | 2,358 | 338 | 2,696 | 766 | 2,854 | 238 | 94 | 569 | 4,521 | 7,217 |
| Australasia | 51 | - | 51 | 12 | 53 | - | 2 | - | 67 | 118 |
| N&C America | 265 | 29 | 294 | 7 | 126 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 160 | 454 |
| Caribbean | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | 6 | 22 |
| S. America | 54 | 56 | 110 | 23 | 70 | - | - | - | 93 | 203 |
| Oceania & Isl. | 81 | 44 | 125 | 20 | 8 | - | - | - | 28 | 153 |
| Not Stated | 6 | 25 | 31 | - | 2 | - | - | 3 | 5 | 36 |
| **Top 20 Source Countries** | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 495 | 30 | 525 | 124 | 1,309 | 40 | 1 | 393 | 1,867 | 2,392 |
| India | 1,111 | 42 | 1,153 | 123 | 156 | 9 | 15 | - | 303 | 1,456 |
| Philippines | 127 | - | 127 | 151 | 414 | - | - | - | 565 | 692 |
| Taiwan | 88 | - | 88 | 82 | 213 | 62 | 52 | 109 | 518 | 606 |
| South Korea | 57 | - | 57 | 85 | 262 | 82 | 11 | 36 | 476 | 533 |
| Iran | 53 | 95 | 148 | 41 | 113 | 30 | 7 | 17 | 208 | 356 |
| U.S.A. | 208 | - | 208 | 4 | 87 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 114 | 322 |
| England | 88 | - | 88 | 24 | 82 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 124 | 212 |
| Pakistan | 59 | 31 | 90 | 38 | 58 | 5 | - | 1 | 102 | 192 |
| Hong Kong | 80 | - | 80 | 26 | 31 | 2 | - | 10 | 69 | 149 |
| Japan | 81 | - | 81 | - | 57 | 4 | 1 | - | 62 | 143 |
| Fiji | 78 | 44 | 122 | 16 | 4 | - | - | - | 20 | 142 |
| Russia | 35 | 8 | 43 | 11 | 54 | 6 | - | - | 71 | 114 |
| South Africa | 28 | - | 28 | 21 | 49 | - | - | 3 | 77 | 105 |
| Afghanistan | 5 | 97 | 102 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 102 |
| Romania | 33 | 7 | 40 | 3 | 55 | 1 | - | - | 59 | 99 |
| Vietnam | 96 | - | 96 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 97 |
| Mexico | 32 | 20 | 52 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 1 | - | 38 | 90 |
| Colombia | 11 | 36 | 47 | 8 | 32 | - | - | - | 40 | 87 |
| Singapore | 7 | - | 7 | 19 | 52 | - | 4 | - | 75 | 82 |
| Others | 453 | 243 | 696 | 161 | 579 | 23 | 37 | 9 | 809 | 1,505 |
| **All Sources** | **3,225** | **883** | **3,878** | **941** | **3,638** | **290** | **147** | **582** | **5,598** | **9,476** |

*Source:* *BC STATS,*
*Date:* *June, 2002*

*Data Provided By:*
*Citizenship and Immigration Canada*

## GLOSSARY

**Assisted Relatives Class-**Includes relatives (distant) who, like all independent immigrants, are assessed against economic selection criteria, but also receive "points" because family members already in Canada are willing to help them become established.

**Business Immigrants-**Immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-employed Class.

**Convention Refugees-**Includes those persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nations Refugee Convention.

**Dependent Classes-**Include those classes of immigrant who require sponsorship in Canada.

**Designated Class-**Includes those persons assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria who do not qualify as convention refugees under the United Nations' definition of refugees. In this Highlights, Designated Class also includes persons under the Deferred Removal Order Class in which landed immigrant status was granted to immigration applicants or unqualified refugee claimants after a deportation decision was revoked.

**Economic Immigrants-**Immigrants in the Assisted Relatives, Other Independents, Entrepreneur, Self-employed, or Investor Class.

**Entrepreneur Class-**Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada creating or maintaining employment for more than one Canadian citizen.

**Family Class-**Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

**Independent Classes-**Include those classes of immigrant who do not require sponsorship in Canada.

**Investor Class-**Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial net worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

**Landed Immigrants-**Immigrants who are granted permanent resident status in Canada, and who have actually entered Canada.

**Other Independents-**Includes those persons selected on the basis of the "point system", which measures the potential for successful establishment in Canada.

**Retired Class-**For immigration purposes a retiree is an independent immigrant (i.e. without sponsorship) 55 year or older with sufficient funds to maintain an adequate life style without government aid while living in Canada. This class has been eliminated in August 1991. Current landings in this class were immigrants who started the application process prior to the removal of this class.

**Self Employed Class-**Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

**BC STATS**

Ministry of Management Services

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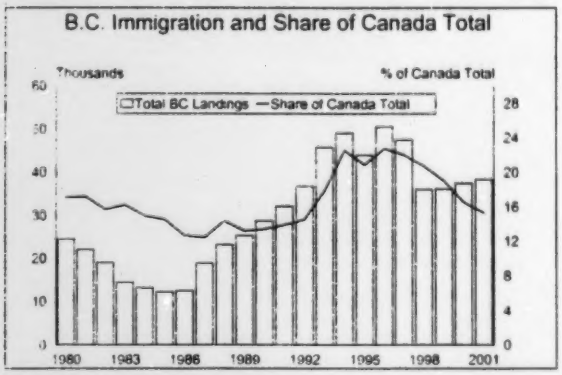
# Immigration Highlights – Second Quarter 2002

***Fewer immigrants arrived in B.C. during the second quarter and the province's share has also declined . . .***

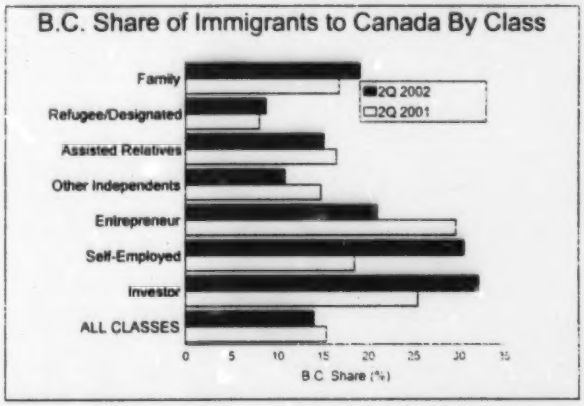
Total immigrant landings in B.C. during the second quarter of 2002 were 10,137 persons. This number is lower than the 10,758 persons landed during the second quarter of 2001. Also, B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigrants dropped from 15.4% to 14.0% between the two periods.

Total landings for Canada were 72,590 persons, an increase of a 3.7 per cent from the 70,029 persons recorded during the same period of 2001. B.C. is the third most popular destination for immigrants. During the second quarter of 2002, Ontario received the greatest number of immigrants at 44,534 with Quebec second at 10,536 immigrants.




***Skilled workers and sponsored family members formed the majority of immigrants . . .***

Family reunification and filling labour market needs have always been major themes in Canadian immigration policy. As a result, immigrants admitted under the Family, Assisted Relatives, and Other Independents classes have dominated the other classes of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia. Of all landings to B.C. during the second quarter of 2002, 46.9% were in the Assisted Relatives or Other Independents Classes, and 38.3% were in the Family Class. The number of immigrants admitted under the skilled worker classes shows a decline when compared to the same quarter of last year.




***B.C. is the favoured destination for business immigrants . . .***

While the number of immigrants arriving under the business classes is declining, B.C. still tends to receive a relatively higher share of business immigrants to Canada. During the second quarter of 2002, B.C. attracted 21.0% of all entrepreneur immigrants and 32.2% of all investor immigrants that came to Canada. Business immigrants represented 7.8% of all immigrants to B.C. during this period.

***B.C. receives a relatively lower number of refugee immigrants . . .***

Compared to other provinces, B.C. receives a much lower share of refugees and immigrants in the designated classes.

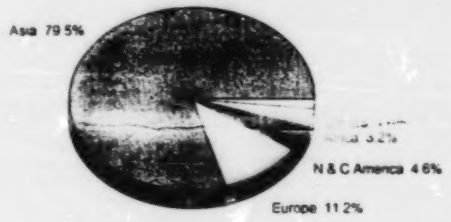
During the second quarter of 2002, B.C. received a total of 703 refugees. This represents less than 8.4% of the total for Canada, which is a disproportionally lower share when compared to the overall immigrant share of 14.0%.

### *Asia is still the leading source . . .*

Asian immigrants represented 76.9% of all landings in B.C. During the second quarter of 2002, seven of the top ten source countries of immigrants to B.C. were all in Asia. India, the leading source country of immigrants to B.C., was also the source of most family immigrants to B.C. China mainland, the second top source, accounted for most of the immigrants in the Investor class and skilled worker classes. South Korea was the major source of Entrepreneur immigrants to B.C. during the period. Iran, Fiji and China Mainland were the main sources of refugees to B.C.

**B.C. Immigrants by Source**

Second Quarter 2002




### *Most immigrants settled in the Greater Vancouver Area . . .*

Eighty-eight per cent of immigrants who landed in B.C. during the second quarter of 2002 reported an intended destination within the Greater Vancouver area. A relatively higher proportion of immigrants from non-Asian countries settled outside the Greater Vancouver area.

## Previously Released Feature Articles

| | |
|---|---|
| *Jun 2002* | *Immigrants as a Source of Labour Supply* |
| *Feb 2002* | *Refugee Immigrants to British Columbia* |
| *Dec 2001* | *Federal Immigration Plan for 2002* |
| *Sep 2001* | *Immigrants from South Korea* |
| *Jun 2001* | *Immigrants from India* |
| *Feb 2001* | *Welfare Benefits and Recent B.C. Immigrants (IMDB Series)* |
| *Dec 2000* | *Mother Tongue of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia* |
| *Sep 2000* | *Occupations of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia* |
| *Jun 2000* | *Recent Change in British Columbia Immigration Levels (An Update)* |
| *Feb 2000* | *Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants (continued)* |
| *Nov 1999* | *Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants* |
| *Aug 1999* | *Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants (continued)* |
| *Jun 1999* | *Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants* |
| *Feb 1999* | *Immigrants to B.C. from China-Mainland* |
| *Oct 1998* | *Interprovincial Mobility of Immigrants* |
| *Jul 1998* | *Foreign Students Studying in British Columbia* |
| *Apr 1998* | *B.C. Immigrant Population, Ethnicity, and Language* |
| *Jan 1998* | *A Tale of Three Immigrant Cities* |
| *Oct 1997* | *Immigration from APEC Members* |
| *Jul 1997* | *Immigration from Hong Kong After the 1997 Handover* |
| *Apr 1997* | *Proposed New Immigrant Investor Program* |
| *Jan 1997* | *English Language of Recent Immigrants* |

## Special Feature: English Language Ability of Recent Immigrants

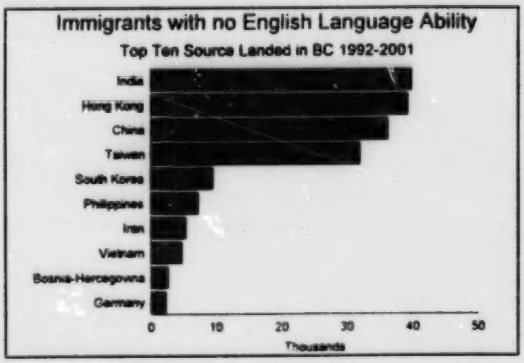
***Over the last decade, about half of the immigrants landed in B.C. reported no English language ability on arrival...***

English language ability of immigrants impacts on many government programs and policy. School-aged immigrants arriving from non-English speaking countries usually require special language programs such as ESL (English as a Second Language) during their first few years in the Canadian school system. Many government services that are available to immigrants might require translation and interpretation services. As the dominant source of immigrants continues to be Asian countries, the demand for these services will continue to increase, especially ESL programs where immigrant students usually require several years of English language assistance.

During the ten year period of 1992-2001, British Columbia received a total of 424,000 immigrants and half of which were not able to speak, read or write English at arrival. Of the 212,000 immigrants who had no English language ability, approximately 83,000 were under the age of twenty. Immigrants in this age group showed a very high proportion having no English language ability when compared to those at older age groups. Over the ten year study period, almost three in every four immigrants to B.C. aged 19 or younger possessed no English language ability. This is higher than the Canadian average of about one-third of immigrants in the same age group who had no English Language ability.

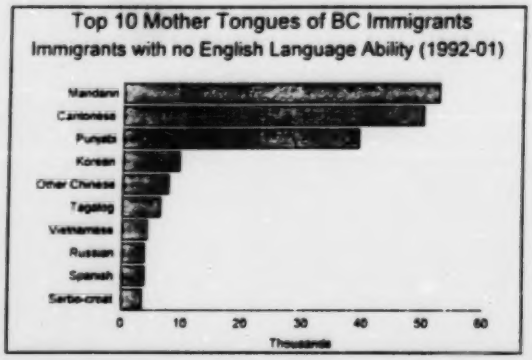
While immigrants in the older age groups tended to have better English proficiency the proportion that could not communicate in English was still significant. ESL training for adult immigrants as part of extended education has been in high demand. Immigrants will participate in this type of English language training program from one to several years while at the same time newcomers continue to create high demand for language services.

Immigrants in the 20-44 age group tend to have better English Language proficiency relative to those in other age groups. Upon arrival, many of these immigrants would either be seeking acceptance to post secondary education or finding jobs. While they possessed better English language, there were still about one in every three that could not speak, write or read English. In addition, the admission system does not require immigrants who are not the principal applicants to have their English language ability assessed. Hence, it is believe that a proportion of those who reported having English language ability did not actually possess a level of English language proficiency that readied them to enter the post secondary education system or compete in the job market upon arrival. The same could also be true for immigrants in other age groups.



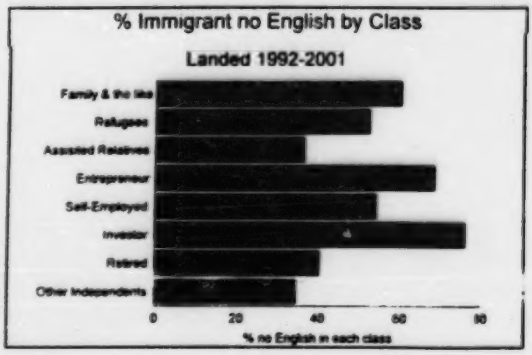

Most immigrants arriving with no English language ability were from Asia. During the period 1992-2001, of the top ten source countries of immigrants having the highest proportion of immigrants without English language skills, seven were in Asia. Almost seventy per cent of all immigrants without English language ability who came to B.C. during that period were from either India, Hong Kong, China Mainland or Taiwan. As a result, a majority of the immigrants who arrived without any English lan-

guage ability have a mother tongue of Chinese or East Indian dialects. Mandarin, Cantonese and Punjabi are the most popular home languages spoken by these immigrants.



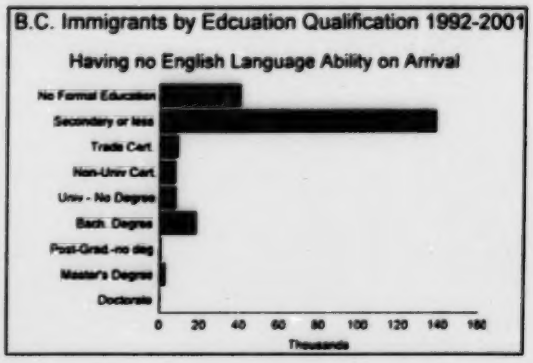

The majority of immigrants having no English language ability upon arrival were in the Family Class. This was mainly due to the fact that a high percentage of immigrants are admitted under the Family Class and that English language ability of immigrants in this category was not one of the criteria for their admissibility. However, in relative terms, immigrants in the Entrepreneur Class and Investor Class were more likely to lack English language skills. While immigrants in this category were admitted based on a selection system in which English language proficiency is one of the criteria, only the principal applicants in the family was subjected to the assessment. A high proportion of immigrants in these classes came as a family with middle-aged parents and teenaged children. Hence, the proportion of immigrants in this category with no English language skill was still high due to the high number of non-English speaking accompanying family members.

Immigrants in the Independent Class were the least likely to have no English language ability as they were skilled worker immigrants who were selected and admitted under a points system in which Canadian official language proficiency is one factor. Unlike immigrants in the business classes, independent skilled worker immigrants are less likely to arrive with a nuclear family. They are usually associated with fewer accompanying family members.




Female immigrants were more likely to have no English language ability than their male counterparts. Over the study period, immigrants who reported having no English language ability on arrival were 55 per cent female and 45 per cent male. Again, this could partly be due to the fact that a higher proportion of principal applicants were male where English language ability were assessed for admission purposes. Female immigrants were relatively more likely to be accompanying spouses or children.

While the majority of immigrants who have no English language ability were below high school education level, there was a significant number of immigrants who possessed post-secondary or higher education but were not able to read, write or speak English at time of landing. This observation applies to immigrants in all classes. Some of these well educated immigrants, while possessing useful occupational skills and academic qualifications, might find it difficult to integrate into the Canadian labour market during their initial settlement. Many may have to rely on English language training provided by the ESL program in British Columbia.



## B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
April to June, 2002
Total Landings: 10,137 Persons

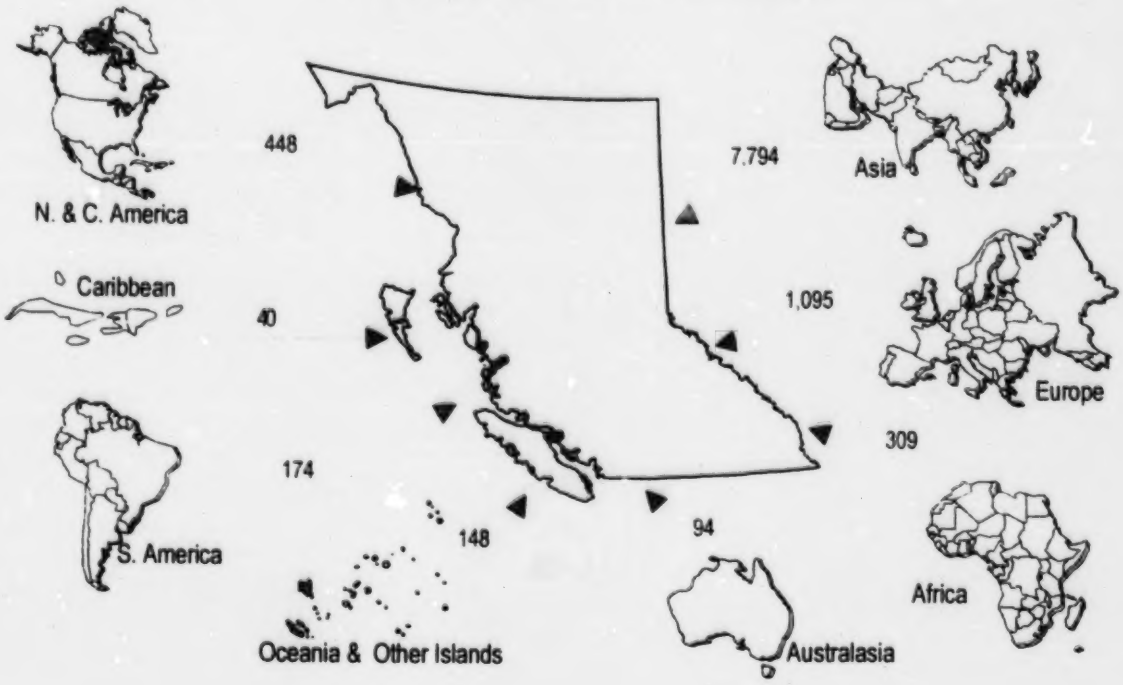



Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - April to June, 2002

| SOURCE | Vancouver Area | Rest of B.C. * | Total B.C. | Canada | B.C. as a % of Canada |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | 843 | 252 | 1,095 | 11,763 | 9.3% |
| **Africa** | 252 | 57 | 309 | 6,604 | 4.7% |
| **Asia** | 7,092 | 702 | 7,794 | 46,117 | 16.9% |
| **China-Mainland** | 1,880 | 88 | 1,968 | 9,827 | 20.0% |
| **India** | 1,676 | 345 | 2,021 | 10,427 | 19.4% |
| **Taiwan** | 446 | 37 | 483 | 792 | 61.0% |
| **Hong Kong** | 128 | 9 | 137 | 473 | 29.0% |
| **Australasia** | 69 | 25 | 94 | 353 | 26.6% |
| **N & C America** | 347 | 101 | 448 | 2,549 | 17.6% |
| **U.S.A.** | 215 | 91 | 306 | 1,539 | 19.9% |
| **Caribbean** | 34 | 6 | 40 | 2,112 | 1.9% |
| **South America** | 153 | 21 | 174 | 2,581 | 6.7% |
| **Oceania** | 126 | 22 | 148 | 334 | 44.3% |
| **Not Stated** | 33 | 2 | 35 | 177 | 19.8% |
| **All Areas** | **8,949** | **1,188** | **10,137** | **72,590** | **14.0%** |

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

*Source:* *BC STATS,*
*Date:* *October, 2002*

*Data Provided By:*
*Citizenship and Immigration Canada*

# Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

## - British Columbia -

| Year / Quarter | Social & Humanitarian | | | Economic | | | | | | | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family | Refugee & Designated | Total | Assisted Relatives | Other Independents | Entre-preneurs | Self Employed | Investor | Total | Retired | |
| 1988 | 7,587 | 2,409 | 9,996 | 1,444 | 6,661 | 2,966 | 286 | 514 | 11,871 | 1,244 | 23,111 |
| 1989 | 8,496 | 2,617 | 11,113 | 1,594 | 6,745 | 3,193 | 288 | 952 | 12,772 | 1,386 | 25,271 |
| 1990 | 10,556 | 2,617 | 13,173 | 2,222 | 6,247 | 3,559 | 430 | 2,011 | 14,469 | 1,454 | 29,096 |
| 1991 | 12,685 | 3,250 | 15,935 | 2,151 | 6,230 | 2,913 | 328 | 2,785 | 14,407 | 1,958 | 32,300 |
| 1992 | 15,097 | 2,992 | 18,089 | 2,436 | 4,891 | 3,965 | 480 | 4,527 | 16,299 | 2,603 | 36,991 |
| 1993 | 18,435 | 1,489 | 19,924 | 3,377 | 7,273 | 4,072 | 674 | 6,867 | 22,263 | 3,735 | 45,922 |
| 1994 | 17,496 | 1,544 | 19,040 | 5,985 | 9,042 | 4,172 | 744 | 6,292 | 26,235 | 3,820 | 49,095 |
| 1995 | 15,307 | 1,991 | 17,298 | 7,827 | 11,801 | 3,509 | 956 | 3,038 | 27,131 | 159 | 44,588 |
| 1996 | 14,277 | 3,047 | 17,324 | 8,545 | 16,811 | 4,231 | 1,563 | 3,446 | 34,596 | 107 | 52,027 |
| 1997 | 12,883 | 2,459 | 15,342 | 7,198 | 18,454 | 3,335 | 1,249 | 2,255 | 32,491 | 18 | 47,851 |
| 1998 | 11,051 | 2,346 | 13,397 | 3,791 | 14,532 | 1,917 | 746 | 1,599 | 22,585 | - | 35,982 |
| 1999 | 10,986 | 1,995 | 12,981 | 3,219 | 15,871 | 1,860 | 659 | 1,501 | 23,110 | 9 | 36,100 |
| 2000 | 10,974 | 2,644 | 13,618 | 3,220 | 16,794 | 1,766 | 633 | 1,376 | 23,789 | - | 37,407 |
| 2001 | 11,735 | 2,216 | 13,951 | 3,587 | 17,050 | 1,607 | 441 | 1,664 | 24,349 | - | 38,300 |
| 2001/1 | 3,029 | 490 | 3,519 | 855 | 4,218 | 367 | 106 | 322 | 5,868 | | 9,387 |
| 2001/2 | 2,974 | 600 | 3,574 | 1,049 | 5,132 | 481 | 112 | 410 | 7,184 | | 10,758 |
| 2002/1 | 3,236 | 654 | 3,890 | 942 | 3,671 | 290 | 151 | 585 | 5,639 | - | 9,529 |
| 2002/2 | 3,879 | 703 | 4,582 | 1,062 | 3,698 | 253 | 166 | 376 | 5,555 | - | 10,137 |

## - Canada -

| Year / Quarter | Social & Humanitarian | | | Economic | | | | | | | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family | Refugee & Designated | Total | Assisted Relatives | Other Independents | Entre-preneurs | Self Employed | Investor | Total | Retired | |
| 1988 | 51,166 | 26,737 | 77,903 | 15,507 | 49,848 | 11,361 | 2,690 | 1,024 | 80,430 | 3,171 | 161,504 |
| 1989 | 60,631 | 36,857 | 97,488 | 21,436 | 51,494 | 12,941 | 2,304 | 2,271 | 90,446 | 3,568 | 191,502 |
| 1990 | 74,069 | 40,233 | 114,302 | 25,595 | 54,280 | 12,392 | 1,980 | 4,251 | 98,498 | 3,602 | 216,402 |
| 1991 | 86,894 | 54,053 | 140,947 | 22,310 | 48,072 | 9,965 | 1,958 | 5,252 | 87,557 | 4,247 | 232,751 |
| 1992 | 100,668 | 52,351 | 153,019 | 20,030 | 47,836 | 15,873 | 2,820 | 9,695 | 96,254 | 5,543 | 254,816 |
| 1993 | 112,575 | 30,631 | 143,206 | 23,028 | 50,017 | 16,706 | 3,391 | 12,625 | 105,767 | 7,750 | 256,723 |
| 1994 | 94,093 | 20,455 | 114,548 | 27,500 | 47,471 | 14,193 | 2,744 | 10,481 | 102,389 | 7,437 | 224,374 |
| 1995 | 77,325 | 28,544 | 105,869 | 29,322 | 57,921 | 11,432 | 2,854 | 5,164 | 106,693 | 304 | 212,866 |
| 1996 | 68,296 | 32,192 | 100,488 | 28,880 | 74,075 | 11,909 | 4,375 | 6,176 | 125,415 | 147 | 226,050 |
| 1997 | 59,892 | 27,662 | 87,554 | 25,490 | 83,013 | 10,406 | 3,927 | 5,593 | 128,429 | 46 | 216,029 |
| 1998 | 50,800 | 25,375 | 76,175 | 14,960 | 69,255 | 6,618 | 2,626 | 4,534 | 97,993 | 8 | 174,176 |
| 1999 | 55,249 | 25,415 | 80,664 | 14,780 | 81,461 | 6,155 | 2,595 | 4,265 | 109,256 | 9 | 189,929 |
| 2000 | 60,545 | 30,534 | 91,079 | 18,403 | 104,183 | 6,181 | 2,530 | 4,952 | 136,249 | - | 227,328 |
| 2001 | 66,674 | 28,110 | 94,784 | 21,676 | 119,362 | 6,095 | 2,156 | 6,334 | 155,623 | - | 250,407 |
| 2001/1 | 15,801 | 7,322 | 23,123 | 4,715 | 27,398 | 1,254 | 470 | 1,478 | 35,315 | | 58,438 |
| 2001/2 | 17,664 | 7,528 | 25,192 | 6,339 | 34,664 | 1,619 | 605 | 1,610 | 44,837 | | 70,029 |
| 2002/1 | 17,149 | 8,279 | 25,428 | 5,289 | 27,703 | 1,231 | 508 | 1,363 | 36,094 | - | 61,522 |
| 2002/2 | 20,290 | 8,041 | 28,331 | 7,023 | 34,324 | 1,204 | 542 | 1,166 | 44,259 | - | 72,590 |

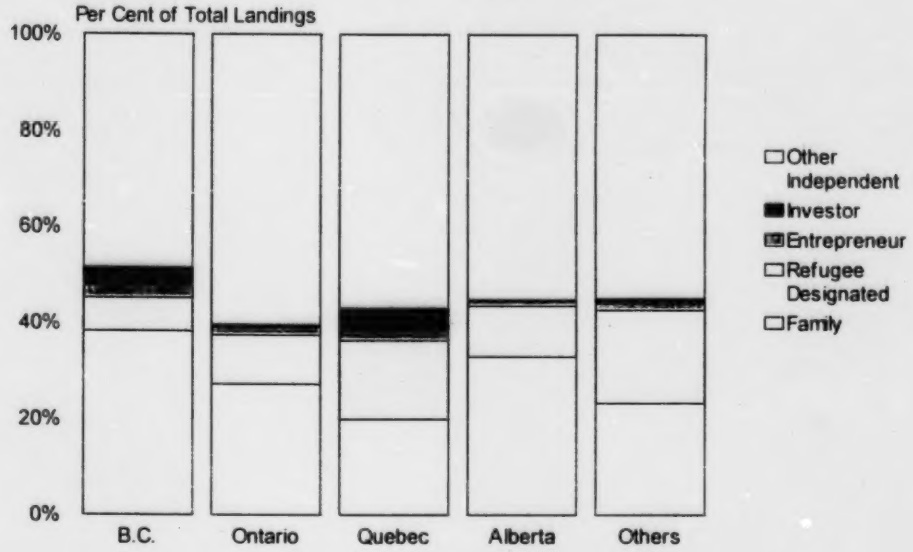
## British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

| Year / Quarter | Social & Humanitarian | | | Economic | | | | | | | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family | Refugee & Designated | Total | Assisted Relatives | Other Independents | Entre-preneurs | Self Employed | Investor | Total | Retired | |
| 1988 | 14.8% | 9.0% | 12.8% | 9.3% | 13.4% | 26.1% | 10.6% | 50.2% | 14.8% | 39.2% | 14.3% |
| 1989 | 14.0% | 7.1% | 11.4% | 7.4% | 13.1% | 24.7% | 12.5% | 41.9% | 14.1% | 38.8% | 13.2% |
| 1990 | 14.3% | 6.5% | 11.5% | 8.7% | 11.5% | 28.7% | 21.7% | 47.3% | 14.7% | 40.4% | 13.4% |
| 1991 | 14.6% | 6.0% | 11.3% | 9.6% | 13.0% | 29.2% | 16.8% | 53.0% | 16.5% | 46.1% | 13.9% |
| 1992 | 15.0% | 5.7% | 11.8% | 12.2% | 10.2% | 25.0% | 17.0% | 46.7% | 16.9% | 47.0% | 14.5% |
| 1993 | 16.4% | 4.9% | 13.9% | 14.7% | 14.5% | 24.4% | 19.9% | 54.4% | 21.0% | 48.2% | 17.9% |
| 1994 | 18.6% | 7.5% | 16.6% | 21.8% | 19.0% | 29.4% | 27.1% | 60.0% | 25.6% | 51.4% | 21.9% |
| 1995 | 19.8% | 7.0% | 16.3% | 26.7% | 20.4% | 30.7% | 33.5% | 58.8% | 25.4% | 52.3% | 20.9% |
| 1996 | 20.9% | 9.5% | 17.2% | 29.6% | 22.7% | 35.5% | 35.7% | 55.8% | 27.6% | 72.8% | 23.0% |
| 1997 | 21.5% | 8.9% | 17.5% | 28.2% | 22.2% | 32.0% | 31.8% | 40.3% | 25.3% | 39.1% | 22.2% |
| 1998 | 21.8% | 9.2% | 17.6% | 25.3% | 21.0% | 29.0% | 28.4% | 35.3% | 23.0% | - | 20.7% |
| 1999 | 19.9% | 7.8% | 16.1% | 21.8% | 19.5% | 30.2% | 25.4% | 35.2% | 21.2% | 100.0% | 19.0% |
| 2000 | 18.1% | 8.7% | 15.0% | 17.5% | 16.1% | 28.6% | 25.0% | 27.8% | 17.5% | - | 16.5% |
| 2001 | 17.6% | 7.9% | 14.7% | 16.5% | 14.3% | 26.4% | 20.5% | 26.3% | 15.6% | - | 15.3% |
| 2001/1 | 19.2% | 6.7% | 15.2% | 18.1% | 15.4% | 29.3% | 22.6% | 21.8% | 16.6% | - | 16.1% |
| 2001/2 | 16.8% | 8.0% | 14.2% | 16.5% | 14.8% | 29.7% | 18.5% | 25.5% | 16.0% | - | 15.4% |
| 2002/1 | 18.9% | 7.9% | 15.3% | 17.8% | 13.3% | 23.6% | 29.7% | 42.9% | 15.6% | - | 15.5% |
| 2002/2 | 19.1% | 8.7% | 16.2% | 15.1% | 10.8% | 21.0% | 30.6% | 32.2% | 12.6% | - | 14.0% |

*Source:* *BC STATS,*
*Date:* *October, 2002*

*Data Provided By:*
*Citizenship and Immigration Canada*

# Immigration by Destination by Class
## April - June, 2002




## Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

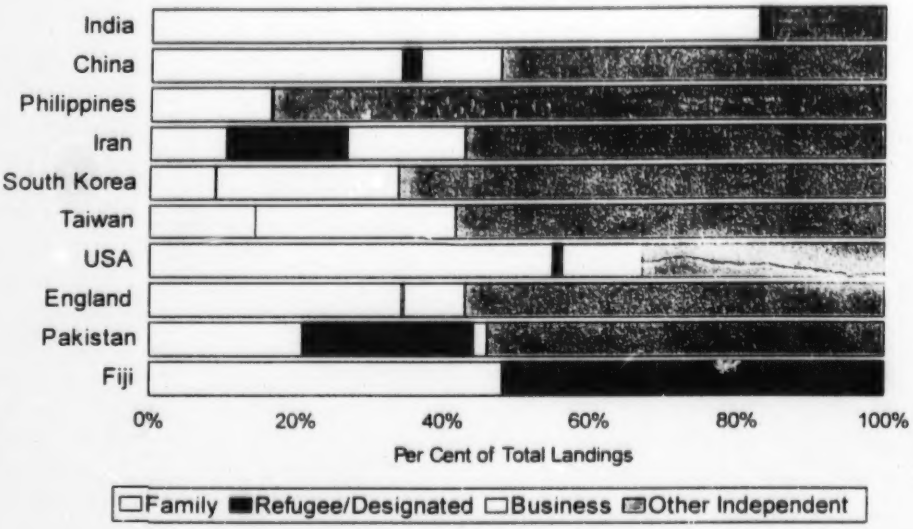
| Province | Social & Humanitarian | | | Economic | | | | | | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family | Refugee & Designated | Total | Assisted Relatives | Other Independents | Entre-preneurs | Self Employed | Investor | Total | |
| **2001** | | | | | | | | | | |
| NFLD | 88 | 157 | 245 | 17 | 139 | 3 | - | - | 159 | 404 |
| P.E.I. | 36 | 50 | 86 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 49 | 135 |
| N.S. | 443 | 267 | 710 | 132 | 611 | 187 | 41 | 32 | 1,003 | 1,713 |
| N.B. | 198 | 231 | 429 | 32 | 308 | 8 | 3 | 23 | 374 | 803 |
| Que | 8,471 | 7,174 | 15,645 | 609 | 16,715 | 866 | 307 | 3,360 | 21,857 | 37,502 |
| Ont | 39,013 | 14,381 | 53,394 | 15,439 | 74,573 | 3,037 | 936 | 1,152 | 95,137 | 148,531 |
| Man | 1,096 | 1,161 | 2,257 | 251 | 1,940 | 39 | 91 | 4 | 2,325 | 4,582 |
| Sask | 402 | 595 | 997 | 84 | 532 | 16 | 24 | 50 | 706 | 1,703 |
| Alta | 4,950 | 1,874 | 6,824 | 1,508 | 7,385 | 328 | 296 | 42 | 9,559 | 16,383 |
| B.C. | 11,735 | 2,216 | 13,951 | 3,587 | 17,050 | 1,607 | 441 | 1,664 | 24,349 | 38,300 |
| Territories | 75 | 1 | 76 | 11 | 66 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 84 | 160 |
| Not Stated | 167 | 3 | 170 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 191 |
| Canada | 66,674 | 28,110 | 94,784 | 21,676 | 119,362 | 6,095 | 2,156 | 6,334 | 155,623 | 250,407 |
| **2002 Second Quarter** | | | | | | | | | | |
| NFLD | 31 | 22 | 53 | 4 | 60 | - | - | - | 64 | 117 |
| P.E.I. | 11 | 27 | 38 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | 6 | 44 |
| N.S. | 128 | 35 | 163 | 38 | 167 | 28 | 8 | 7 | 248 | 411 |
| N.B. | 53 | 43 | 96 | 13 | 88 | - | 1 | 13 | 115 | 211 |
| Que | 2,098 | 1,738 | 3,836 | 154 | 5,821 | 132 | 35 | 558 | 6,700 | 10,536 |
| Ont | 12,151 | 4,570 | 16,721 | 5,084 | 21,570 | 725 | 232 | 202 | 27,813 | 44,534 |
| Man | 317 | 293 | 610 | 112 | 777 | 4 | 22 | - | 915 | 1,525 |
| Sask | 100 | 120 | 220 | 25 | 192 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 230 | 450 |
| Alta | 1,505 | 482 | 1,987 | 526 | 1,918 | 54 | 74 | 4 | 2,576 | 4,563 |
| B.C. | 3,879 | 703 | 4,582 | 1,062 | 3,698 | 253 | 166 | 376 | 5,555 | 10,137 |
| Territories | 11 | 8 | 19 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 21 | 40 |
| Not Stated | 6 | - | 6 | - | 16 | - | - | - | 16 | 22 |
| Canada | 20,290 | 8,041 | 28,331 | 7,023 | 34,324 | 1,204 | 542 | 1,166 | 44,259 | 72,590 |

*Source:* *BC STATS,*
*Date:* *October, 2002*

*Data Provided By:*
*Citizenship and Immigration Canada*

# B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source Countries by Class

## April - June, 2002




## Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, April to June, 2002

| | Social & Humanitarian | | | Economic | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Family | Refugee & Designated | Total | Assisted Relatives | Other Independents | Entre-preneurs | Self Employed | Investor | Total | Grand Total |
| **World Area** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe | 344 | 99 | 443 | 78 | 490 | 30 | 50 | 4 | 652 | 1,095 |
| Africa | 76 | 104 | 180 | 27 | 98 | 2 | 2 | - | 129 | 309 |
| Asia | 3,047 | 336 | 3,383 | 905 | 2,843 | 209 | 85 | 369 | 4,411 | 7,794 |
| Australasia | 47 | - | 47 | 10 | 37 | - | - | - | 47 | 94 |
| N&C America | 220 | 29 | 249 | 12 | 151 | 4 | 29 | 3 | 199 | 448 |
| Caribbean | 21 | 10 | 31 | 2 | 7 | - | - | - | 9 | 40 |
| S. America | 43 | 35 | 78 | 17 | 71 | 8 | - | - | 96 | 174 |
| Oceania & Isl. | 66 | 73 | 139 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 148 |
| Not Stated | 15 | 17 | 32 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 35 |
| **Top 20 Source Countries** | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | 1,671 | 34 | 1,705 | 119 | 188 | 5 | 4 | - | 316 | 2,021 |
| China | 672 | 51 | 723 | 84 | 946 | 15 | 6 | 194 | 1,245 | 1,968 |
| Philippines | 165 | - | 165 | 239 | 608 | - | 2 | - | 849 | 1,014 |
| Iran | 59 | 96 | 155 | 120 | 211 | 50 | 15 | 28 | 424 | 579 |
| South Korea | 50 | 1 | 51 | 104 | 276 | 78 | 3 | 62 | 523 | 574 |
| Taiwan | 69 | - | 69 | 61 | 221 | 33 | 43 | 56 | 414 | 483 |
| USA | 168 | 4 | 172 | 4 | 97 | 4 | 26 | 3 | 134 | 306 |
| England | 95 | 1 | 96 | 28 | 130 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 181 | 277 |
| Pakistan | 34 | 38 | 72 | 38 | 50 | 3 | - | - | 91 | 163 |
| Fiji | 64 | 69 | 133 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 142 |
| Hong Kong | 72 | - | 72 | 20 | 21 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 65 | 137 |
| Japan | 64 | - | 64 | 10 | 51 | 3 | - | - | 64 | 128 |
| Germany | 36 | 1 | 37 | 2 | 28 | 10 | 27 | - | 67 | 104 |
| South Africa | 26 | - | 26 | 9 | 61 | 2 | 2 | - | 74 | 100 |
| Russia | 19 | 18 | 37 | 4 | 49 | 2 | - | - | 55 | 92 |
| Vietnam | 79 | 1 | 80 | - | 2 | - | - | 6 | 8 | 88 |
| Singapore | 14 | - | 14 | 16 | 51 | 6 | - | - | 73 | 87 |
| United Arab Emirates | 2 | - | 2 | 30 | 39 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 84 | 86 |
| Mexico | 32 | 4 | 36 | 4 | 38 | - | 3 | - | 45 | 81 |
| Ukraine | 30 | 4 | 34 | 9 | 37 | - | - | - | 46 | 80 |
| Others | 458 | 381 | 839 | 152 | 594 | 22 | 17 | 3 | 788 | 1,627 |
| **All Sources** | **3,879** | **703** | **4,582** | **1,062** | **3,698** | **253** | **166** | **376** | **5,555** | **10,137** |

*Source:* *BC STATS,*
*Date:* *October, 2002*

*Data Provided By:*
*Citizenship and Immigration Canada*